

U.S. INTERVENTION IN SOUTH KOREA

HON. RON PAUL

OF TEXAS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. PAUL. Mr. Speaker, today I am placing into the record the attached article from yesterday's Wall Street Journal, as I believe it accurately depicts the problem that many nations face in attempting to resolve their difference once our government decides to insert itself into internal or regional matters in other parts of the world. Instead of hindering peace in the ways pointed out by this article, we can play a constructive role in the world. However, to do so will require a change of policy. By maintaining open trade and friendly diplomatic relations with all countries we could fulfill that role as a moral compass that our founders envisioned. Unfortunately, as this article shows, our current policy of intervention is having the exact opposite effect.

SOUTH KOREA FEARS BUSH TEAM IS
HINDERING DETENTE WITH NORTH

(By Jay Solomon)

SEOUL, SOUTH KOREA—Amid heightened tension between the U.S. and China over the downing of an American spy plane, frustration is mounting inside President Kim Dae Jung's government that President Bush's Asia policies are undercutting ties between North and South Korea.

President Kim has made his peace initiative toward reclusive North Korea—with whom the South remains technically at war—a cornerstone of his administration. Mr. Bush's advisers say they are still reviewing the merits of engaging the communist North, but a number of Mr. Kim's aides fear time is running out since his term ends next year.

Fueling this unease among some in Mr. Kim's government is their belief that the Bush administration views peace on the Korean Peninsula as working against its principal security interests. Central to this is Mr. Bush's plans to build a national missile-defense shield, for which North Korea's missile program is a primary justification. U.S. military and intelligence officials have played up in recent weeks both the military and nuclear threats posed by North Korea's military, re-emphasizing the Pentagon's need to maintain 37,000 troops in South Korea.

Now, the U.S.-China standoff over an American surveillance plane that landed on China's Hainan island is fanning fears that a renewed Cold War will grip North Asia. "The U.S.'s dependence upon a Cold War strategy . . . is causing the detente mood (on the Korean Peninsula) to collapse," says Jang Sung Min, a legislator with the Millennium Democratic Party and an aide to Mr. Kim. He fears the U.S.'s pursuit of missile defense will exacerbate this tension by leading to a renewed arms race between regional powers China, Japan and Russia.

The South Korean Foreign Ministry, while officially maintaining that it is too early to judge Mr. Bush's policy vis-a-vis North Korea, also is expressing skittishness toward Washington's intentions. Spokesman Kim Euy Taek says the ministry hopes "the Bush administration will rethink its skepticism" toward North Korea after completing its review of the Clinton team's policies toward Pyongyang.

EXTENSIONS OF REMARKS

For its part, the Bush administration doesn't accept the premise that its actions are undermining Seoul's peace initiative. "We continue to strongly support President Kim's policy of engagement with North Korea," a State Department spokesman in Washington says. "We share a common concern about the nature and level of the military threat from North Korea, and we continue to discuss ways to deal with that."

Just three months ago, expectations were high that a peace pact could be signed between allies South Korea and the U.S. and North Korea. Then-Secretary of State Madeleine Albright had held an unprecedented meeting with North Korea's supreme leader, Kim Jong II, after the North sent a senior envoy to Washington. President Clinton was seriously considering a deal in January where North Korea would scrap some weapons programs in exchange for financial aid.

Kim Dae Jung's government followed up by scheduling a March summit with Mr. Bush in Washington in hopes of picking up where Mr. Clinton left off. Instead Mr. Bush voiced "skepticism" toward Kim Jong II's intentions and placed all talks with North Korea on hold pending the Clinton-policy review.

This rebuke has fueled a marked deterioration in North-South relations. Last month, Pyongyang halted peace talks with the South, a sporting exchange has been cancelled, and Kim Jong II's proposed trip to South Korea during the first half of the year has been delayed to the second half—at the earliest.

Now, President Kim and his supporters are left hoping Mr. Bush's team will quickly wrap up their review of North Korea policy and sign on to new peace talks. If not, however, there is a helpless sense of what can actually be achieved without Washington's imprimatur. Hahn Hwa Kap, a senior member of President Kim's Millennium Democratic Party, says: "The longer this process takes, the longer it will take for North-South relations to improve."

TRIBUTE TO FORMER MICHIGAN
STATE REPRESENTATIVE PAUL
TESANOVICH

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I would like to pay tribute today to Paul Tesanovich, a former representative to the Michigan House of Representatives from the 110th Representative District, which is comprised of six counties—Gogebic, Ontonagon, Baraga, Iron, Houghton, and Keweenaw—in my congressional district.

Paul was first elected to the House in 1994, and he has just concluded his service in the Michigan House because of the Michigan term limits law. This law was enacted at the will of the voters of Michigan, but I have to confess that in this case I believe the law has turned a dedicated public servant out of office.

Mr. Speaker, the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, where Paul and I are from, is an area rich in natural wealth and scenic beauty. It is also an area that, because of its sheer size, offers a wealth of diverse social and political issues. Because its population is sparse, however, its representation in Lansing is meager in numbers.

Spokesmen for this region, therefore, must stand taller and speak more eloquently than their downstate counterparts. Paul served on the important Appropriations Committee in the Michigan House, a position that allowed him an excellent platform to speak on behalf of his region.

Paul brought an essential understanding of the region with him when he went to Lansing. He knew that the part of the state he represented has a rich and diverse heritage. In fact, one community, Calumet, once was so vital and prosperous that it came within one vote of becoming the capital of Michigan.

Paul and I had the opportunity to work together on many major issues, perhaps the most important of which was trying to rebuild the region's economic vitality in the face of challenges like imports, which have devastated its copper mining industry.

In trying to address the problems of unemployment arising from the closing of the White Pine Mine and related economic fallout from that closing, Paul and I have shared the knowledge that we have great resources at hand in this part of Michigan, which will be at the heart of any development effort. These resources include the excellent quality of the area's workforce and the strength of its nationally-renowned engineering school, Michigan Technological University.

I wish Paul and his wife Julie and their three children the best in Paul's post-legislative career. He has my respect and friendship, and I will miss working with him.

COMMEMORATING ARMENIAN
GENOCIDE

SPEECH OF

HON. JOHN JOSEPH MOAKLEY

OF MASSACHUSETTS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Tuesday, April 24, 2001

Mr. MOAKLEY. Mr. Speaker, I am proud to rise with my colleagues in calling for the remembrance of the Armenian Genocide. I remain deeply concerned that the United States has not officially recognized this tragedy as a genocide, and believe it is time this nation acknowledges the truth.

That truth is told by those who were there. Many Armenians that saw the killing, saw the destruction and lived through the persecution, are now our neighbors and friends. For years, these brave individuals who lost their loved ones have told the painful story of their experience, yet it has often fallen on deaf ears. They have told of the day in 1915—April 24th—when Turkish officials arrested and exiled 200 Armenian political, intellectual and religious leaders. That terrible day started a campaign of terror that would last for eight years, resulting in the death of 1.5 million Armenians.

Today, despite all of our advances, we still see this kind of brutal ethnic cleansing in several places around the world. In Kosovo, an international military force had to be called in to end ethnic cleansing in that tiny province. And across Africa, in places like Sierra Leone and the Congo, entire groups of women, children and men have literally been wiped out in attempts to control land and resources. If we

are ever to stop such inhumane treatment, we must ensure that we speak the truth about the past. We must ensure that our young people hear the wrongs that have been committed against humanity, so that they have the opportunity to stand firmly for basic human rights as they rise to become our leaders.

As a nation, the United States speaks often about respect for human rights. I am proud that we hold such values so close—but until will accept the truth about atrocities like the Armenian Genocide we fail to reach our goals.

BEADS OF HOPE PROJECT

HON. CONSTANCE A. MORELLA

OF MARYLAND

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mrs. MORELLA. Mr. Speaker, lymphoma advocates are coming to Washington, DC for the 3rd annual Lymphoma Advocacy Day on April 25, 2001 to unveil a project that will put the rising incidence of lymphoma into perspective for Members of Congress and the public.

Mr. Speaker, according to the American Cancer Society, 1996 saw over 85,000 new cases of lymphoid malignancies in the United States. These included Hodgkin's and non-Hodgkin's lymphomas, the lymphocytic diseases known as CLL (chronic lymphocytic leukemia) and ALL (acute lymphoblastic leukemia) as well as multiple myeloma. Lymphoma is the second most rapidly rising cancer over the last 20 years. Sixty percent of all childhood malignancies are lymphomas or their cousin, leukemia.

The project being unveiled is called "Beads of Hope", it consists of a necklace of beads to symbolize the 64,000 Americans who will be diagnosed with lymphoma in 2001. Each bead represents one newly diagnosed person.

Mr. Speaker, these Beads of Hope have a story of their own that I would like to share, it makes me proud to be an American. The project was conceived by Karl Schwartz, whose wife, Joanne, is a non-Hodgkin's lymphoma survivor. Karl circulated his idea over several lymphoma Internet list-servers and received an enthusiastic response. One member of his email group, Jessica Chen, took off with the bead idea, shared it with Debra of the Bead Fairies and received a donation for all 64,000 beads from The Beadery of Hope Valley, Rhode Island.

Email group members are volunteering to string beads in sections that will be brought to Washington, DC and assembled on Capitol Hill. Jessica estimates that when connected the necklace will be 600 yards long! At the suggestion of Cure For Lymphoma board member Katherine Adams, advocates will continue the theme by wearing beaded safety pins on their clothing and distributing pins to Members of Congress with whom they will be meeting on the 25th. Each bead on a pin will represent one year of being touched by lymphoma.

I ask my colleagues to show your support for this caring initiative by wearing these beaded pins. Make and distribute pins to your family, friends, business associates and Congressional reps. Carry the theme forward into Na-

tional Lymphoma Awareness Week (Oct. 7–13).

I thank the Lymphoma advocates who have come to our Nation's Capitol, I thank the Lymphoma Research Foundation of America for all the hard work they have done to fight this dreaded disease. As you know I strongly support the increased funding of the National Institutes of Health, and hope to see its budget doubled over the next five years, and with that hopefully diseases such as lymphoma will become history.

PERSONAL EXPLANATION

HON. JAMES P. MORAN

OF VIRGINIA

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. MORAN of Virginia. Mr. Speaker, on Rollcall No. 87, I was unavoidably detained on official business. Had I been present, I would have voted "nay."

TRIBUTE TO THE FINLANDIA UNIVERSITY LIONS FOR THEIR NSCAA BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

HON. BART STUPAK

OF MICHIGAN

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Wednesday, April 25, 2001

Mr. STUPAK. Mr. Speaker, I'd like to say a few words about a great accomplishment by a small university in my congressional district—one of the nation's newest universities, as a matter of fact.

Finlandia University in Hancock, Michigan, up on the beautiful Keweenaw Peninsula, is less than a year old. That age is deceiving, however. Finlandia is actually a new name for Soumi College, a school founded by Finnish immigrants in 1896 to ensure their children would have a better life through advanced education.

One of the qualities of Finnish culture is a respect for the quality of "sisu," translated variously as persistence, determination, drive, or stamina. The Finlandia Lions, the university's basketball team, recently demonstrated the characteristic of sisu by capturing the National Small College Athletic Association national championship in basketball.

The team entered the tourney with a 14–14 record and came up in the first round against St. Mary's College of Ave Maria University, an Orchard Lake, Mich., school. After defeating St. Mary's by a score of 76–50, Finlandia University next faced the tournament's No. 1 seed, Northwest Christian College from Eugene, Ore. In a comeback victory, 69–66, Finlandia won the right to meet Southern Virginia College of Buena Vista, Va., which it defeated 98–84 to take the title.

The Finlandia Lions basketball team was led by second-year coach Art Van Damme and assistant coach Duane Snell. Nine Michigan students and one student from Finland make up the roster of the National Small College Athletic Association championship team. Team

members are Nick Forgette and Jacob Polfus of Carney; Jeffrey Stiefel of Capac, Jeremy Suardina of Gwinn; John Abramson, Painesdale; Mark Nolan, Watton; Jon Paul Katona, Negaunee; Pete Flaska, Ishpeming; Bill Loeks, Iron Mountain; and Marcus Ylaineen of Helsinki, Finland.

Mr. Speaker, Finlandia University is the only private university in Michigan's Upper Peninsula and one of only 28 colleges and universities in the U.S. affiliated with the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America. In its vision statement, Finlandia University says it is "committed to offering liberal arts based, globally connected, international, ecologically sensitive, spiritually engaged and career focused baccalaureate and associate degree programs as well as community education opportunities."

Clearly, Mr. Speaker, Finlandia is also offering its students an opportunity to cheer for one heck of a basketball team. I ask you and my House colleagues to join me in offering the warmest congratulations to Coach Van Damme and the Finlandia Lions for their success in capturing the NSCAA basketball crown.

SENATE COMMITTEE MEETINGS

Title IV of Senate Resolution 4, agreed to by the Senate on February 4, 1977, calls for establishment of a system for a computerized schedule of all meetings and hearings of Senate committees, subcommittees, joint committees, and committees of conference. This title requires all such committees to notify the Office of the Senate Daily Digest—designated by the Rules committee—of the time, place, and purpose of the meetings, when scheduled, and any cancellations or changes in the meetings as they occur.

As an additional procedure along with the computerization of this information, the Office of the Senate Daily Digest will prepare this information for printing in the Extensions of Remarks section of the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD on Monday and Wednesday of each week.

Meetings scheduled for Thursday, April 26, 2001 may be found in the Daily Digest of today's RECORD.

MEETINGS SCHEDULED

MAY 1

9:30 a.m.

Armed Services

To hold hearings to examine the report of the panel to review the V-22 Program.

SH-216

Commerce, Science, and Transportation

To hold hearings to examine climate change issues.

SR-253

10 a.m.

Appropriations

Energy and Water Development Subcommittee

To hold hearings on proposed budget estimates for fiscal year 2002 for certain Department of Energy programs relating to Energy Efficiency Renewable Energy, science, and nuclear issues.

SD-124